# Analyzing Millions of Gigabyte of LHC Data for CMS

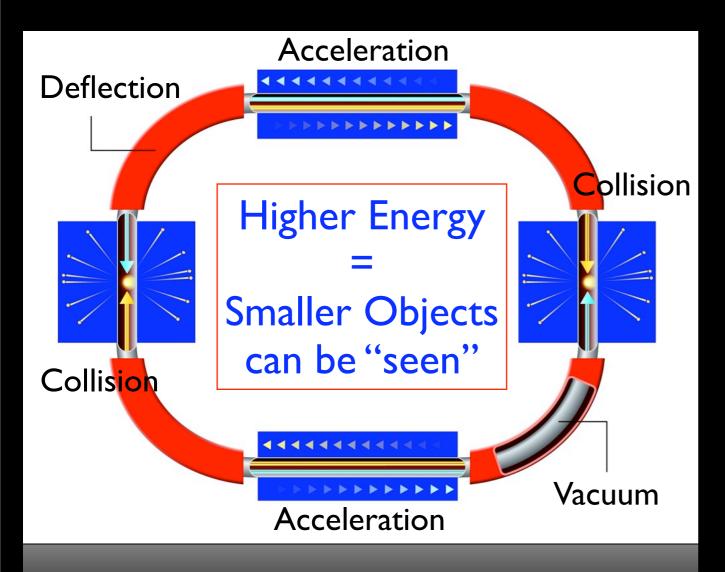
### Discover the Higgs on OSG





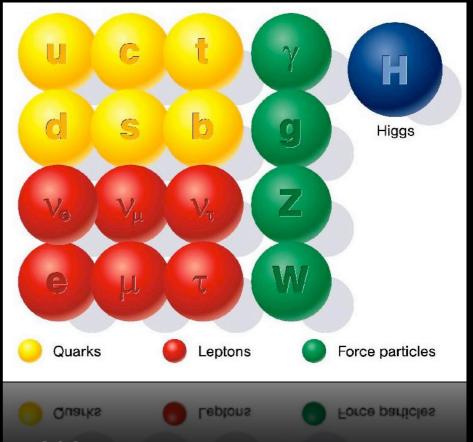


## Particle Physics



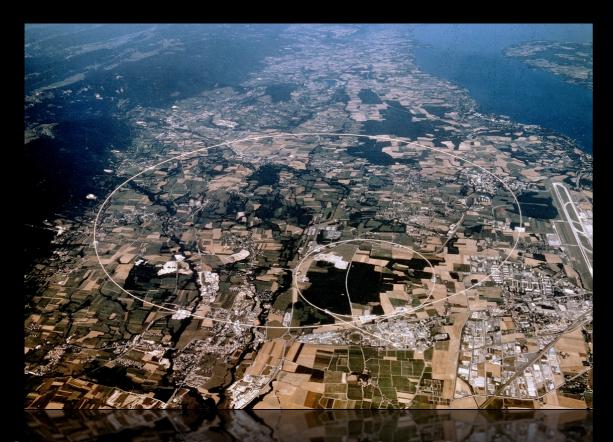
- Investigate structure of matter by
  - Colliding elementary particles
  - Detecting collision products

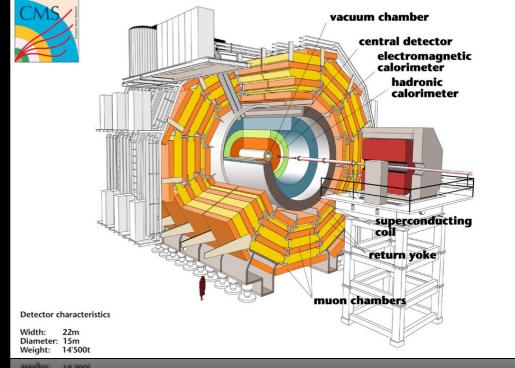
- Describe structure of matter using mathematical concepts:
  Standard Model
  - Higgs: concept to describe mass of particles
    - not discovered yet > LHC



## LHC and CMS

- Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
  - Proton-Proton collisions
  - Beam energy: 7 Terra Electron Volts
    - 40 t truck hitting wall at 90 MPH
  - Circumference: 27 km

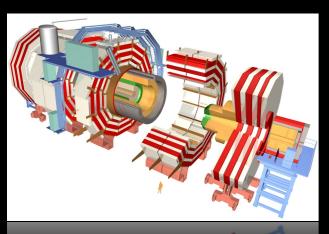




- Diameter: 15m Weight: 14'500t
- Compact Muon Solenoid:
  - One of 4 particle collision detectors at the LHC
  - Width: 22m, Diameter: 15m
  - Weight: I4,500 t
  - International collaboration of 2000 physicist

## CMS Data Analysis

- Collisions occur at 40 MHz
- Trigger reduces to 150 Hz
- Output contains all recorded detector signals and derived information, called "Event"
- Events are analyzed separately (High degree of parallelization)



Data recording: 1.8 MB/evt.



2.5 MB/evt.

- Estimated number of recorded and simulated events
  - 2007: 300 million
  - 2008: 3 billion
- Peta-scale data volumes
  - 2007: 640 TeraByte
  - 2008: 6400 TeraByte

### CMS Tier Structure

- 2000 physicists scattered around the globe want to analyze CMS data
- Analysis is location driven
  - "Job is sent where the data is stored."
- CMS follows GRID approach to distribute data storage and processing world-wide





Tier 2 main function:
 Provide access to events
 for user analysis

Extracts of

simulated

events

recorded and

Distributed

between

Tier 2

centers

(several

replicas)

I Tier 0

7 Tier I

~25 Tier 2

#### Demonstration

## https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Main/MidWestGridWorkshop2007